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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1911.

WAR AND LOYALTY.

Discussing the subject of "War and Loyalty," the Telegraph works itself into a fine fervor in a vain attempt to explain away Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration at the Imperial Conference of the principle of National option in time of war—that when the Empire is at war with a foreign power the Canadian Government must have the privilege of declining to assist the Mother Country if it sees fit.

With a sudden outburst of patriotism and Imperial sentiment, it says: "In time of peace we are all great theorists. In time of war there suddenly arises a new condition of universal application. At the first puff of powder smoke many theories dissolve. When the flag is first upon the rules of peace are abrogated, and the rules of war come in for the governance of the people involved. There is nothing that shears so cleanly through a Gordian knot as a sword. War is not made by theorists, but by passionate men who for the time being have put off the ordinary bonds of humanity, and who come to view the enemy of the flag as a fair prey to be hunted down and killed wherever found. All these considerations and more are involved in that one phrase with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier cut through the fine arguments of a Winter debate at Ottawa: 'When England is at war, Canada is at war.'"

Unfortunately for the Telegraph's argument it is wrong in its premises. On the great question of Canada's attitude towards the Mother Country in time of war we are not all great theorists in time of peace. In the minds of the vast majority of the Canadian people there is no need to theorize and to wait until the first puff of powder smoke to come to a decision where the Dominion stands. And further, if it is correct to assert that "in time of war there suddenly arises a new condition of universal application," why should not the new condition of universal application be recognized now in time of peace? If "when England is at war Canada is at war," why leave the question of Canada taking part in British wars in doubt, as it is left in doubt by the Naval Defence Act? There need be no uncertainty about Canada's attitude. The theories which the Telegraph refers to are confined to those who support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his policy of opposing every tendency towards closer relations between Canada and the component parts of the Empire.

In further defence of the Telegraph's attitude at the Imperial Conference the Telegraph boldly asserts that it was "the attitude of most of His Majesty's Ministers and most of the other Premiers from overseas." Yet it is a matter of record that Sir Wilfrid refused to accept the offer of the British Government to consult the Dominions on critical questions of foreign policy and defence because such consultations might place Canada under the obligation of participating in the Empire's wars. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand showed a clear perception of the position of the Empire and a great readiness to co-ordinate the defensive systems and provide for close and effective consultation on questions of mutual interest. On the other hand Sir Wilfrid Laurier resolutely opposed every proposal that could be even suspected of having a tendency towards Imperial co-operation. How the course he pursued is regarded in Australia may be gathered from the opinion of Mr. Hughes, acting premier of the Commonwealth, who says the Canadian premier's foreign treaty proposals were "entirely opposed to the Imperial idea," and were "a direct negation of Imperial principles." These are significant utterances coming as they do from the acting head of an important branch of the Empire.

But criticism and comment on Sir Wilfrid's declaration of neutrality in British wars are not confined to British and Colonial sources. A striking reference is found in the "Frankfort Zeitung," one of the leading journals of the German Empire, whose editorial on the British Imperial Conference we find translated in part in the Toronto News. The Zeitung states that the keynote of the Imperial Conference was given by Canada, and "is a thoroughly anti-imperial note." The German Journal adds: "What we have in mind is the declaration of the Prime Minister of Canada, a declaration so incredible that when we first published it we were inclined to doubt if our message had been correctly transmitted."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Declaration is next quoted, and the Zeitung wants to know where the different parts of the Empire come in. Then it adds:

"It is characteristic that all the chief Liberal papers in England maintain a silence as if the word of command had been passed round to tell them to do so. Possibly attempts may be made later to minimize the effect of the declaration, but no one who will read it in its context can receive the impression that it was 'innocuous.' After all, there can be no doubt that the Empire would cease to be in existence, should the colonies really took the line indicated by 'Laurier's declaration.' The Empire would be no more, an empire, than a marriage is a marriage which only counts in good times and not in bad times. If the conception of political unity is to have any meaning whatever it must follow the idea so beautifully expressed in 'the English wedding service, for better, for worse, in sickness and in health.' We outsiders can treat this 'question of the relations between England and her self-governing colonies purely as spectators. And as such we are bound definitely to note the seriousness of the declaration, coming as it does from Canada, which in the last decade has with astonishing consistency and vigor extended its internal independence to external affairs, and which has now let its economic policy 'commune in the Redoubt' treaty with the United States, which is directly injurious to England."

If the truth were told—and the Telegraph as a subsidized organ in New Brunswick dare not tell it—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference played the game of domestic politics, with the province of Quebec and the figure of Mr. Bourassa looming larger before his eyes than the British Empire. Leaving the Telegraph's heroes, which are intended for home consumption in a Loyalist Province, we turn to La Presse,

the Laurier organ in Quebec, and read: "Thanks to the attitude of the First Minister of Canada, all the Imperialistic proposals have been abandoned and the autonomy of the colonies has been affirmed more explicitly than ever."

It was the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, not the autonomy of Canada, that was in danger, and it is manifest that the interests of the Empire counted for nothing with the Prime Minister in comparison with his political safety. In London he misrepresented Canada and the approach can be removed only by his defeat and the installation of a Government of British unionists at Ottawa. To the office of a preferential trade agreement with Washington he has added a betrayal of Canada at the seat and centre of Empire.

INSANITY AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

Insanity is growing at an alarming rate among Canada's foreign population, according to Mr. E. R. Rogers, Inspector of Prisons and public charities for Ontario. The statement will occasion no surprise, says the Ottawa Journal, to those who have been watching the manner of life and the peculiarities of race and character among foreign immigrants, particularly those of continental Europe.

Were these new-comers equipped with the strongest mentality of any people, the life thousands of them settle down to lead would be ample reason to induce a mental breakdown. Isolated in a strange land by differences of race, language, ideals and habits of life, the great gulf fixed between native and alien is bridged only with laborious efforts. Too frequently they adopt our vices and forget their own virtues. Home is a foreign idea to them and houses are only congested and insanitary roosts. A great proportion, too, of foreign races come to Canada as navies and laborers and go from one part of the country to another, shifting about with their uncertain work. The low standard of living taken in conjunction with the rare liberty enjoyed in Canada must be a potent unbalancing combination.

There are enough heavy tasks confronting our phenomenally growing nation without forcing upon ourselves gratuitous and uncalculated burdens. The immigration policy needs overhauling. The day for stimulating any kind of immigration for the sake of increased population has gone by. What profit to spend money bringing to Canada those who from the very first will be liabilities?

As to the hundreds of thousands already in this country, one plain duty is to stem the tide of slum conditions, toward which these people seem to have a natural tendency. A few hundreds cannot settle in a city without the early appearance of the slum evil in their midst. Not that they are wholly at fault. Economic conditions warring on their ignorance are often enough to depress still further their standard of living. Education, then, rather than condemnation, should be our first bestowal on the foreigner. To allow these people to drift without let or hindrance will greatly aggravate the ominous prevalence of insanity noted in Mr. Rogers' report.

While the immigration regulations are prohibitive of the weak-minded, yet only too evidently many have been allowed admission who should strictly have been right-about-turned. Tightening a few screws in the immigration machinery of the border and of the ports would not be amiss.

THE REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The final report of the Royal Commission on the relations of human and animal tuberculosis was made public last week by presentation to the British Parliament. It seems to dispose conclusively of the famous declaration of Dr. Koch, made ten years ago, with as near an approach to positiveness as so careful a scientist could permit himself, that the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to man is either impossible, or, if it occurs at all, occurs so very rarely that it is not advisable to take any measures against it.

The Royal Commission finds, as a result of a long and most painstaking investigation, that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to man, and that in point of fact, out of twenty-eight cases of tuberculosis of the lungs investigated, two were caused by bovine tubercle bacilli. The Commission accordingly recommends that existing regulations for the prevention of the use of meat or milk from tuberculous cattle be thoroughly enforced, and indeed strengthened.

This announcement that the milk of tuberculous diseased cows and butter made from it are capable of conveying the living organisms of tuberculosis into the human body and producing not only local but general and fatal tuberculosis or consumption is perhaps the most valuable part of the important work of the Royal Commission. It emphasizes the need of greater watchfulness and stricter precautions in preventing the products of diseased cattle or animals from being used as foods until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

Current Comment

(Montreal Gazette.)

It has been held by a Toronto judge that a man who wins a bet on a horse race can collect the amount by legal process from the loser. The decision is contrary to a generally accepted belief to the effect that the law takes no note of gambling debts. It may, however, be popular. The crowds that gather round the betting places at the increasing number of race meetings held in Canada is proof that the number of game sports is growing, and game sports like to collect what they win by their betting.

(Quebec Chronicle.)

Mr. Bourassa's doctrine embraces three theories: First, that Canada owes nothing to England; second, that Canada should defend her own territory alone and give absolutely no assistance to the Empire; thirdly, that Canada should remain in the Empire. By what abstruse mental process he reconciles the three is exceedingly difficult to comprehend. As a wise and far-seeing Providence has not seen fit to endow us with the subtle genius peculiar to the Bourassa cult, we make no attempt to solve the riddle.

(Los Angeles Times.)

The popular impression is that automobile drivers scorch around the country roads, killing every species of animal that falls to get out of the way. This is incorrect. Every dog has its day, and two dogs near Vancouver upset an automobile and caused serious injuries to the driver.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

If Sir Frederick Borden is the man selected for Canada's High Commissioner in London the general regret over Lord Strathcona's resignation of the office will be deepened.

(Greenwood Ledger.)

We have noticed that the present age runs to fancy names, and that such good old names as Bridget, Patrick and Hannah are gradually becoming almost obsolete. There is a good deal in a name, especially at the bottom of a check.

You Should Tremble And Shudder

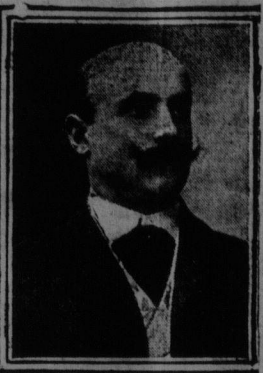
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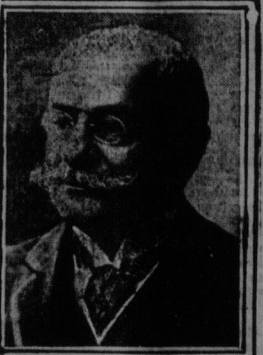
Special to The Standard.

Beulah Camp, July 16.—The services today were attended by unusually large gatherings. Rev. Dr. Walker preached at three of the services. At half past six this evening a special men's meeting was held.

The meetings will continue this week, Rev. Dr. Walker continuing in charge.

HE DIED OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

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"HAPPY DAYS" CRUISE CLOSED YESTERDAY

An Enjoyable Week on the River Ended with the Annual R.K.Y.C. Church Service at Rocky Point.

The annual cruise of the R.K.Y.C. was brought to a formal close yesterday following an interesting address by Commodore Thomson. The cruise was an enjoyable one, the yachtsmen being favored with delightful weather. In accordance with the custom of the past years the cruise closed with divine service.

The service held yesterday at Rocky Point, was impressive in character and was conducted by Rev. G. M. Campbell, D.D., honorary chaplain of the chieftest.

A large number of yachts left here in the morning and joined the fleet at Rocky Point. All the yachts were fully rigged with flags and bunting for the occasion and the scene was an attractive one. A large number of people from the surrounding districts came to the Point and joined with the yachtsmen in the service.

The music, which was of special merit, was under the direction of D. Arnold Fox. The order of service as carried out was as follows: Invocation; Hymn, O Worship the King; Exhortation and general confession; collect; Lord's Prayer; hymn, Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee; Psalm cvii (read responsively); Scripture lesson; Psalm, Unto the hills arise; prayer; hymn, Pleasant Are Thy Courts Above; sermon, Rev. Dr. Campbell; hymn, When Peace Like a River; prayer; collection; commodore's address; God Save the King; Benediction.

The sermon, which was a scholarly one, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Campbell, who preached from 1st Timothy vi. 13, 14, 15 verses.

Rev. Dr. Campbell in the course of his sermon referred to the Coronation of King George, describing briefly the impressive ceremonies at Westminster Abbey, and touched on the fact that no king had ever received a greater heritage, never had a king been more royally received.

The recent coronation leads the mind to reflect on the kingship of Christ, who made His work the uplifting of humanity and who differs from other potentates in His humility or self abnegation, in sympathy and in that He is an Eternal King, reigning over an empire which shall be for all eternity.

In concluding he made an urgent appeal that He might be accepted as king and that His laws be obeyed. His example initiated and His will performed.

Following the service Commodore Thomson made a short address and formally declared the cruise closed.

The boats got under way on the last part of the cruise and arrived at Millerville early last evening, completing an enjoyable week's outing which will doubtless provide the yachtsmen with a store of reminiscences for another year.

REV. MR. BELL AND THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

Rusagorish, N. B., July 15th.

Sir:—Will you please allow me space in your valued columns to make an explanation. The report of the United Baptist Association, convening at Hartland which was published by the Telegraph on the 13th inst., says, in reference to the temperance question, that in my speech I condemned the Hazen government for continuing the liquor license system in this province. The facts are that I not only condemned the Hazen government but the government which existed previous to the Hazen government and all governments and the opposition of the Hazen government today.

I did not attach any more blame to these political parties than what is justly due them, but I placed the actual blame for the continuation of this liquor license system where I believe it really belongs, and that is upon the Christian voters of this province. In a word any government in order to continue in power must obey the voice of the majority of the people.

Following is a copy verbatim of the report of the Temperance Committee submitted by myself as chairman to the association and voted upon section by section and carried unanimously:

Sec. 1. Your committee again wishes to express praise and thanks to Almighty God for His continued blessing upon the temperance work.

Sec. 2. It also desires to express its appreciation of the many good things that have been embodied in previous reports by other committees on this subject, and which have been passed upon by this association.

Sec. 3. But it believes that the time has now fully come when passing resolutions only no longer meets the need of the hour.

Sec. 4. The situation in this province at present is as follows: Nine counties have a prohibitory law, six counties have a liquor license law.

Sec. 5. We rejoice that this association has placed itself on record as being opposed to the liquor traffic, believing it to be the agency of the devil by which to keep back the progress of our Heavenly Father's Kingdom.

Sec. 6. Therefore your committee holds that any law legalizing the liquor traffic is an unjust and unrighteous law, and that it is a sin in the eyes of God to sustain any parliament or legislature in granting such a law.

Sec. 7. Your committee would, therefore, recommend that the members of this association pledge themselves to cease supporting any political body of men who place themselves on record to continue the liquor license system.

Sec. 8. And that in this next provincial election we use every consistent means in our power to nominate and elect as our political representatives men who are worthy of our confidence, and who are pledged to support prohibition, and further, that we make the recommendation to all our churches.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valued space in your paper, I am yours respectfully, REV. T. D. BELL.

Dated July 16th, 1911.

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